

RUSSIAN EXILE'S ESCAPE FAILS

Woman of Seventy Eludes
Police for Four Days in
Siberian Wilds.

UNDERGOING SECOND AND 'PERPETUAL' TERM

Mme. Breshkovskaya's First Sentence
Was of 21 Years—Captured
Dressed as Man.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—Word has just drifted in from the little Siberian village of Kirensk, up under the Arctic Circle, that Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," made a second unsuccessful attempt early this month to escape from the exile to which she was sentenced in March, 1910. She was brought back to the penal settlement after four days of freedom.

The woman, now nearing her seventieth year, was sentenced to perpetual exile after a trial which attracted the attention of the civilized world. When she began the long trip to Kirensk, 420 miles northeast of Irkutsk, it was her second journey into the icy wilderness. She spent twenty-one years there after the troubles of 1873. On her release she went to America, where she formed warm friendships with many of the leading workers against the tyranny of the Czar.

The charges against her on the last occasion was revolutionary conspiracy in conjunction with Nicolas Tchaikovsky, "father of the revolution," who had been active for reforms since 1870. The man was acquitted on evidence brought from the United States, but Mme. Breshkovskaya received the sentence of exile because she would not plead for the Russian Emperor's clemency. The police kept close watch on her there, as it was suspected she would make an attempt to escape, so as to join the scattered remnants of the group to which she had belonged.

According to the "Novoye Vremya" Mme. Breshkovskaya on December 1 went to dinner under police escort at the lodging of a fellow exile, Vladimir, and remained there till evening. Then a companion, Andreff, dressed in Mme. Breshkovskaya's clothing, emerged from the house, pretending to be a sick woman. Accompanied by the police escort, the accomplice hobbled to the lodging of Mme. Breshkovskaya and crawled into her bed, where he remained.

The disappearance of the famous Mme. Breshkovskaya was not discovered until December 4.

Hurried orders for her pursuit were issued by the chief of police. It was found, however, that all telegraph wires had been cut to hamper the authorities. Communication was later obtained with Irkutsk, and detachments of troops and police scoured the country, with the result that a body of constabulary intercepted a conveyance speeding on the way to Yakutsk on the River Lena and recognized among its occupants Mme. Breshkovskaya, dressed as a man. She had in her possession a counterfeit passport and a sum of money.

The fugitive was brought back to Kirensk, where half a dozen of her accomplices have since been placed under arrest.

Since the Siberian snows closed around Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya for what the Russian government hoped would be her lifetime, in 1910, her friends in this country have received many letters from her. Through them she has shown the old-time spirit of fight and fortitude, which twenty-one years in exile had not dimmed when she came to this country, in 1904.

Among the friends whom she made on that voyage was Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement. Miss Wald said of her last night:

"She is one of the noblest women in the world to-day, if not the noblest. All over the world her character is revered. George Kennan paid her high tribute in his book on Siberian prisons, and many others have felt the force of her beautiful character."

To George Kennan, who saw her in exile, Mme. Breshkovskaya said: "Mr. Kennan, we may be exiles, and our children may die in exile, and our children's children may die in exile, but something will come of it at last. That remark showed the spirit which actuated the "grandmother of the revolution" through her long life of struggle and suffering in the cause of freedom.

Her Father a Nobleman.

Mme. Breshkovskaya's father was a nobleman, a large land owner in the Province of Chernigov. Her first "revolutionary" actions occurred at her own estate, where she endeavored to ameliorate the pitiful conditions under the peasant and worked and lived. The movement spread with rapidity, and the government, finally becoming alarmed, arrested her and 2,000 of her followers, sending them to prison and into exile for varying terms.

With four of her companions in the Siberian deserts Mme. Breshkovskaya tried to escape across 4,000 miles of practically unsettled country and get to America by way of Vladivostok. They were recaptured and their leader's punishment for the rash attempt was four years of hard labor at Kara and fourteen years of exile in Eastern Siberia. She was the first woman ever sentenced to work in the Kara silver mines.

After her release she came to this country and toured the principal cities, lecturing on the cause of freedom in her native land. She picked up something of the English language, but it was not until her return to exile that she mastered its intricacies sufficiently to correspond with the many friends she had made on this side of the Atlantic. In the last few years she has taught the language to many of her fellow exiles, who hope some day to win their way to the land of freedom across the seas.

Her Health Broken.

Her later experiences have broken down her health to such an extent, after the trials of her early life, that her friends were greatly surprised to hear of her escape. She was greatly surprised to hear of her escape. She was greatly surprised to hear of her escape.

MME. CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA.



Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya.

and the journey overland to Kirensk in a springless wagon. Neither was it helped by the exile's life, which she described so vividly, though bravely, in a recent letter to a friend here.

"Thank you, dearest, for your desire to aid me," ran the letter. "The money you did send I did not receive it, as much as I know, nor heard of it. And yet it would do well here, where the need is so great, that many boys have their feet frozen for want of a suitable booting."

"Now often my heart is overflowed with sorrow, seeing and hearing about such misery. I make all the possible to spend the least and yet I cannot restrain my expenses under \$10 a month for my own wants. Even the rice bread is twice as dear as in Russia. My health does not permit me to consume meat and may other things. Milk, tea, white bread and some eggs, or few macaroni is all my provisions. And yet I feel myself quite at ease and strong enough for my age and all the odds."

Lives in Log Cabin.

"My cabin is paid \$2 with water, but without wood. It is warm. I never feel any discomfort in my little log house, having lived such a long time like a bear, without own shelter, own bed, own table to write a letter, never writing letters when I like. And now I am as rich as a queen and don't want nothing for myself."

The letter goes on to tell of changed conditions in the opening of the exile's mail since the days of her first banishment, but adds that the habit of persecution and espionage is so old and big that the guards are never tired of indulging in it.

"Now, during the festivals of Christmas," it continues, "when here many young persons took pleasure to disguise themselves and to go through the town with their masks, my keepers were afraid I would escape in that manner, and they ran about like mad men, searching and looking after every one, intruding themselves into every house suspected to be the place of my visit. And I was sitting in my cabin reading or talking with one of my friends. Every path I make is surveyed by a gloomy figure shrouded in black furs from head to foot and standing immovable near the house I visit, waiting on my return."

"Without permission I cannot place my foot on the frozen river, for it would be regarded as an attempt to escape. All the night they are looking into the windows of my den (so low and blind it is), and I do not hang some curtains to spare their entering into the interior of my dwelling."

Followed Always by Spies.

Another letter, referring to the spies who followed her wherever she went in the little settlement, said:

"I find this escort so disgusting that I have no wish to walk out of doors."

A postcard mailed on May 20 to Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, whom she met while in this country, showed a slightly different aspect of the settlement life. It read in part:

"Yesterday there came a girl of nine years from Russia to her parents, a charming child, too. Has made the many thousand miles accompanied by several good people from place to place, quite safe and happy. My health is well. Lincoln's statue and seven other cards ornament my window before me, and the mignonette will make the delight of many homes. I kiss you, my sister."

From another of the exiles came the message: "She cares for and mothers a thousand exiles, giving them heart and courage," and she herself remarked in one of her letters: "I have many young friends in these districts, near and far. All are working hard for their existence; all are as glad when receiving some token of love and attention and encouragement. That makes me responsible, for I consider the young people (with 60 in the district of Kirensk) as my own children, my grandsons."

PARAGUAY ENTERTAINS T. R.

Three Ex-Presidents of Republic at Banquet.

Asuncion, Dec. 9.—The President of Paraguay to-day gave a banquet in honor of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Among the guests were three former Presidents of Paraguay, Cecilio Baez, Juan B. Gaona, and Dr. Emiliano Gonzalez Navero.

Colonel Roosevelt afterward left on board a gunboat for Corumbá, a Brazilian fortified town on the River Paraguay.

Three Fur Traders Drowned.

Edmonton, Alberta, Dec. 9.—While on their way north to engage in fur trading, three young men broke through the ice of the Athabasca River 200 miles north of here to-day and were drowned. They were F. Lessard, C. Cantonio and L. Berro.

"Jack" Geraghty an Alderman.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Boston, Dec. 9.—"Jack" Geraghty, former chauffeur and now husband of Julia Estelle French, was elected an alderman of Woodburn, Mass., to-day.

LARKIN "TURNED DOWN" BY BRITISH LABOR MEN

His Policy Defeated in Trade
Union Congress, 2,280,000
Votes to 203,000.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 10.—James Larkin, the Dublin syndicalist and the emissary of "the fiery cross," came into collision yesterday with the leaders of English trade unionism. Three hundred and fifty unions had sent 600 delegates, representing 2,500,000 workers, to a special congress in Memorial Hall, London, to decide the attitude to be adopted with regard to the prolonged labor dispute in the Irish capital.

Larkin had announced his intention to appeal to Caesar, Caesar in the present case being the congress, and the result of that appeal was an emphatic condemnation of Larkinism, the congress declaring in favor of a continuance of negotiations with the Dublin employers and against the policy of involving English transport workers in the Irish strike by the following significant vote:

For the negotiation, 2,280,000.

For the strike, 203,000.

Turbulent scenes marked the sitting of the congress throughout the day, and verbal duels between Larkin and the English trade union leaders became so violent that an adjournment for luncheon was made to enable the combatants to cool down.

Larkin was literally at bay. He was severely rebuffed by prominent labor men of England, and he desperately repelled the attacks in vehement retorts.

LEGATION STATEMENT AROUSING DOMINICANS

U. S. Minister Announced That
Elections Would Be Over-
seen or Supervised.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—It was learned to-day that the protest recently made by the government of Santo Domingo against the sending of American officials to observe the elections of December 15 was the direct outcome of an announcement made in Santo Domingo City by Mr. Sullivan, the American Minister, that an American commission would be sent to oversee or supervise the elections.

This plan was considered by the Dominican government to be an invasion of the sovereignty of the country as well as an unnecessary. Consequently, a vigorous protest was made to the Secretary of State here. In response to this protest it appears that the character of the American officials and their mission was changed so that they might go to Santo Domingo in an "unofficial" capacity. Thus the State Department hoped to appease the government in Santo Domingo City.

Whether this shift of ground will satisfy the Dominican government remains to be seen, but it is extremely likely that it will. It is assumed that the Dominican government will understand that it is now impossible, with the American observers en route and the new policy fully announced, for the United States to recede from its intentions, even if the State Department desired to do so. Consequently, it would be futile to protest further.

It is asserted by the Dominican government that the presence of American observers in an official capacity is as unnecessary as it is unwelcome, inasmuch as President Bordas has himself guaranteed the honesty of the elections. The government there holds itself under no obligations to the rebels, who, in spite of an agreement to cease fighting, carried on warfare in the northern part of the island.

At the Dominican Legation to-night it was stated that there was no reason why the government in Santo Domingo should in any way deal with the revolutionists.

Asquith Man Approved
at Wick By Election.

Wick, Scotland, Dec. 9.—The by-election held in the Wick Burghs yesterday resulted in the government candidate, Robert Munro, retaining his seat by a large majority than he received at the last election. The result of the polling was:

Robert Munro, Liberal.....1,577

Mr. MacKenzie, Unionist.....1,134

Liberal majority.....443

The Liberal majority at the last election was only 21.

Premier Asquith's appointment of Mr. Munro as Lord Advocate for Scotland rendered the new election necessary.

KAISER'S MINISTER DEFIES REICHSTAG

Imperial Chancellor Opposes
Socialist Amendments to Constitution.

BELIEVES MAJORITY OF GERMANS BACK HIM

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Declares It Illegal to Bring
Pressure on Emperor.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to-day defied the Imperial Parliament to pass amendments to the constitution proposed by the Socialists making the Imperial Chancellor responsible to the house for the acts of the Emperor and providing for his dismissal upon the demand of the house.

Philipp Scheidemann, one of the Socialist leaders who visited New York in October, at the opening of the budget debate to-day moved the adoption of the amendments put forward by the party and appealed to the house to refuse to vote supplies until Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had either resigned or been dismissed by the Emperor.

The Chancellor thereupon rose and declared the amendments proposed were a clear invasion of the imperial prerogative, and announced that he had neither presented his resignation nor did he intend to do so as a consequence of the vote of non-confidence passed by the house on December 4, which, he contended, was not similar to votes of censure in countries governed by parliaments, and for him merely signified that he and the Imperial Parliament held different opinions.

Kaiser's Unbending Resistance.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said the Emperor alone had the right of appointing the Imperial Chancellor, and it was utterly unconstitutional to attempt to bring pressure on his majesty either by votes of non-confidence or by the refusal of supplies and the proposal of amendments to the constitution to meet his unbending resistance.

The Chancellor declared that he knew the majority of the German nation was unwilling that the emperor's power should be subjected to Socialist restrictions.

In his speech proposing the constitutional amendments Philipp Scheidemann had lamented that the clever statesmanship and the policy of peace shown abroad by Germany had not been manifested in the interior of the country. He warned the House against failure to follow its vote of censure on the government with the necessary steps to establish the responsibility of Parliament and to clip the wings of the military in the country. The aroused popular opinion of the nation, he continued, was behind Parliament, and would support it in limiting the monarchic power by a legislative act, and Parliament should refuse to discuss the budget until its terms had been accepted.

Herr Scheidemann sarcastically declared that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was a great statesman, one who had succeeded in uniting the popular opinion of the nation, not, however, for his policy but against it. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, he said, was not a stickler in office but had been stuck there to go down to history as the Imperial Chancellor who meant well but had failed to understand his times.

Anglo-German Negotiations.

The Chancellor made a speech on foreign affairs which was devoid of anything sensational. It was devoted almost entirely to the aftermath of the Balkan war and the pending Anglo-German negotiations. He spoke in the most hopeful terms of the happy effect of the co-operation of the European powers during and after the Balkan struggles in maintaining the general peace of Europe, and said he looked with confidence to their future successes in maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire. The Chancellor's references to Anglo-German affairs contained no details, but he expressed the belief that they would be conducted along the lines followed by both nations to a most favorable outcome. In conclusion, he urged Germans to let the past rest and to work only for the future.

No mention of the incidents between the military and civil authorities at Zabern, Alsace, was made by the Chancellor, and his speech was received almost in silence. The fate of the Socialist amendment and the proposed refusal of supplies to the government were settled regardless of the Chancellor's attitude, when Dr. Peter Spahn, of the Centre party, announced that his party would oppose the amendments and would vote the budget, not for the Chancellor, but for the German nation. He again gave utterance to a censure of the Chancellor in regard to Zabern in his failure to inform the Imperial Parliament that the necessary steps had been taken to keep the military authorities in their place and for punishing the town of Zabern, and not the guilty officers, by the removal of the garrison from the place, which had cut off a source of revenue from the citizens.

MRS. SAYRE AT CAMBRIDGE With Husband Sees Dr. Shipley, Her Father's Friend.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre changed their plans yesterday. Mrs. Sayre accompanying her husband and Ambassador Page to Cambridge in the afternoon, where a feast of one of the colleges was being held. The Sayres were the guests of Dr. Arthur E. Shipley, master of Christ College, an old friend of President Wilson. They will remain in Cambridge until this afternoon, while Ambassador Page visits Dr. Henry M. Butler, master of Trinity College.

Miss Page gave a luncheon yesterday in Mrs. Sayre's honor.

W. D. Simmons, Steel Witness.

W. D. Simmons, president of the Simmons Hardware Company, was on the stand during the greater part of yesterday's hearing of the government's case against the United States Steel Corporation. He denied there was any discrimination in the purchase and sale of the steel products used by his company.

Hetch-hetchy Protest Made.

A letter protesting against the Hetch-hetchy bill was sent to President Wilson yesterday by Henry Fairfield Osborn, George Frederick Kunz and Robert Underwood Johnson, as members of the national committee for the preservation of Yosemite National Park.

KOENIG AND BIRD CALL ON MITCHELL

Present to Mayor-Elect
Their Suggestions Regarding
Appointments.

LUCAS IN RACE FOR POLICE HEAD

Allan Pinkerton Also Mentioned
as Successor to Waldo—
McAneny's Denial.

Mayor-elect Mitchell talked with Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, and Francis W. Bird, chairman of the Progressive County Committee, for a short time yesterday afternoon. They presented to him their suggestions for appointments. No idea of what the suggestions were was made public. There was little discussion of the names mentioned, as Mr. Mitchell wants more time in which to become familiar with all the applications made to him.

He spent most of the day going over the vast amount of mail that had accumulated during his absence. It may be a week before he is in a position to see personally those who are under consideration for places in the new city administration. Mr. Mitchell was at the office of George V. Mullan, his former law partner, No. 55 Liberty street, yesterday, but within a few days he will engage a special office in which to transact the vast amount of business in hand before he becomes Mayor. He has been deluged with invitations to dinners, but will decline as many as possible. He announces that he will attend no dinners between January 1 and March 1, as he wishes to devote all his time to the business of organizing his administration.

Friends of Major E. W. Van C. Lucas, U. S. A., retired, placed him in the running for Police Commissioner yesterday. They asserted that if Mr. Mitchell was looking for an army man to reorganize the department he could not get a better one than Major Lucas. He served for many years in the artillery in the West and at coast forts in the East. For several years he was an instructor at West Point. He now is connected with the construction of the state large canal, and is the engineer on the staff of Major General O'Ryan, of the national guard. Major Lucas was graduated from West Point in the same class with Colonel George W. Goethals.

Allan Pinkerton, head of the detective bureau that bears his name, was also mentioned for Police Commissioner yesterday. During the campaign it was suggested to Mayor Kline that Mr. Pinkerton be appointed a Deputy Police Commissioner to organize the force for the work of preventing fraud at the election. The proposal did not meet with favor, however.

Borough President McAneny, who is to be President of the Board of Aldermen after the first of the year, entered an emphatic denial yesterday to the rumors that a combination had been formed against Mr. Mitchell by the other members of the new Board of Estimate. He said he understood the silly reports had been started because of the old differences between Mr. Mitchell and other members of the board over the subway problems. Mr. Mitchell has said he would carry out the plans as put through against his opposition, and there is no need of a combination to prevent his changing the plans.

There will be a conference of the new members of the Board of Estimate some time before the first of the year for the purpose of mapping out plans.

"Mr. Mitchell as Mayor will naturally be the leader of such a conference," said President McAneny.

NEW AID TO PRIMARY BILL National Democratic Club Plans Boost—Fleider to Speak.

Governor-elect Fleider, of New Jersey, will speak before the National Democratic Club at the direct primary bill conference to be held there Saturday afternoon. The board of governors at the suggestion of Chief Justice Edward P. Dwyer, the recently elected president, formally arranged for the conference last night.

It is not unlikely that after the discussion to follow the speech of Mr. Fleider the club will vote to support Governor Glynn's direct primary bill. Although this action of the Democratic Club is looked upon in most quarters as a slap at Charles F. Murphy, some of the leaders intimated yesterday that when the proper time comes Mr. Murphy would be found in line for direct primaries.

It may be more or less significant that John H. McCooey, the Kings County leader, came out for the Glynn program yesterday.

"I favor the programme in full," said Mr. McCooey, "and our representatives in Albany are inclined to favor it also. I believe that the Massachusetts ballot should be adopted, and that the state convention should be abolished even as an advisory body."

Governor-elect Fleider's subject is to be "The Advantages of Direct Primaries." He will speak particularly of the New Jersey law.

John P. Leo, one of the governors of the National Democratic Club, speaking of the direct primary bill yesterday, said such a law would make it possible to reorganize the Democratic party in this city. He suggested that the leader of the organization should be paid a salary of at least \$10,000 a year. He said that the man who could lead could not afford to spend the time or money necessary.

"The trouble with our present system of politics," he added, "is that a man to be a leader must be either a self-sacrificing patriot or a grafter."

AFTER CASH FOR HUERTA

Paris and London Bankers
Urged to Make a Loan.

Paris, Dec. 9.—Representatives of the Mexican government are trying to raise money in Paris. The Mexican financial agent in London, Luis de la Barra, and Manuel Garza Aldape, formerly Minister of the Interior in the Huerta Cabinet, have opened negotiations with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and other members of the London and Paris banking group, which took up part of the Mexican loan authorized in the spring, with the object of having this group advance \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000 more immediately to meet the interest on Mexican Railroad bonds and on various loans.

None of the money, it is said, is to be used for any purpose except payment of interest on national obligations, many of which are held in Paris and in London.

Tiffany & Co.

PEARLS FOR NECKLACES

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

FEDERALS AT BAY IN FINAL STAND

Continued from first page.

are gathered Americans from El Paso, Marfa and the border towns between, all intent on giving such aid as may be necessary to the refugees. Also there is a strong force of American soldiers to prevent the Mexican soldiers from crossing and to protect the American interests in Presidio.

To safeguard the fleeing Mexicans and in anticipation of trouble in Ojinaga, Captain Going, commanding the American troops at Presidio, sent an urgent request to-day to Captain Mitchell, at Marfa, for reinforcements. All American troops at Marathon, Tex., have been ordered to Presidio, and the Marfa detachment is being sent there to-night.

The first Federals to enter Ojinaga were those of General Ynez Salazar, who had been defeated by Villa's men in the battle opposite Yaleta, Tex., in the attack on Juarez. Salazar established the provisional government of Chihuahua at Ojinaga to-day and was joined by the forces of Orozco, Rojas and Caraveo.

Following some miles behind was the personal bodyguard of General Mercado, and with Mercado was General Luis Terrazas, the Chihuahua millionaire, walking and unable to keep pace with the younger and sturdier refugees. General Terrazas had several automobiles when he left Chihuahua, but these were destroyed when Mercado burned the troop trains at Falo-mir, and the only automobiles thus far to reach Ojinaga are those filled with the silver which Terrazas brought from Chihuahua and with what food the caravan was able to carry with it.

Hunger stalks in Ojinaga. More than 1,000 Federal troops are there, wanting to eat. Hundreds of refugees still are there whose condition is much worse than that of the soldiers, for they are not accustomed to doing without necessities. What food was brought in by the troops has been used by them. None of it has gone to the refugees.

Permission was given late to-day by Captain Going for food to be sent across to the civilians in Ojinaga, but the restrictions to prevent smuggling of ammunition are strict and the passing of supplies is slow.

Refugees who have reported to Americans have been immediately taken in charge by American relief parties. The Mexicans are all literally loaded down with money, but in Ojinaga their money was useless and in Presidio is free to the refugees.

The Federals are fortifying Ojinaga and preparing for the battle which already has started. Within sight in the desert to the east are the forces of General Herrera. For forty miles they have been pursuing and annoying the Federals, forcing the rear guard of the retreating army to fight them back every mile of the trying journey. Now the rebels are preparing to complete the work which Villa did below Juarez.

BULLETIN NO. 5 Reducing the Human Scrap Heap RELIEF PLUS TREATMENT

- ☞ The efficiency of systematic charity cannot be measured accurately by the amount of food, shelter, fuel, etc., that it gives to the poor.
- ☞ The true index is the number of families rehabilitated—restored to normal, comfortable self-support—at the least expense and in the shortest time.
- ☞ The value of a physician's services is not judged by the amount of medicine he gives.
- ☞ Why then should the services of a visitor, the community's social doctor, be measured by the amount of food, clothing, etc., she gives, or the efficiency of the organization of which she is a part be judged by the amount of money it spends for the necessities of life distributed among the needy?
- ☞ To claim that systematic charity spends more to give material relief (food, etc.) than the cost of the relief given is as unsound as to say that a physician charges more to give medicine than the cost of the medicine he gives.
- ☞ Hunger and cold are simply social pains.
- ☞ They are surface indications of deeper trouble, just as a high temperature gives warning of some organic disturbance.
- ☞ A bag of ice on a patient's head will not remove the underlying cause of a high temperature.
- ☞ Neither will a basket of food remove permanently the pangs of hunger.
- ☞ If supplied continuously food will relieve suffering, but the recipient will remain dependent.
- ☞ Food, clothing, shelter and fuel are to the trained social worker what medicine is to the physician.
- ☞ Material relief, like medicine, relieves the suffering of the patient while restorative treatment is being given.
- ☞ We need your help to relieve suffering and to treat dependency.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
R. FULTON CUTTING, President, ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer,
Room 212, 105 East 22nd Street.

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this association, but by a friend, who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in postcard or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)